

**MANUAL**  
*on*  
**ARCHITECTURAL STANDARDS**  
*for*  
**SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES**  
*in the*  
**COVE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT**



*City of La Quinta*

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# *Development* *Standards*

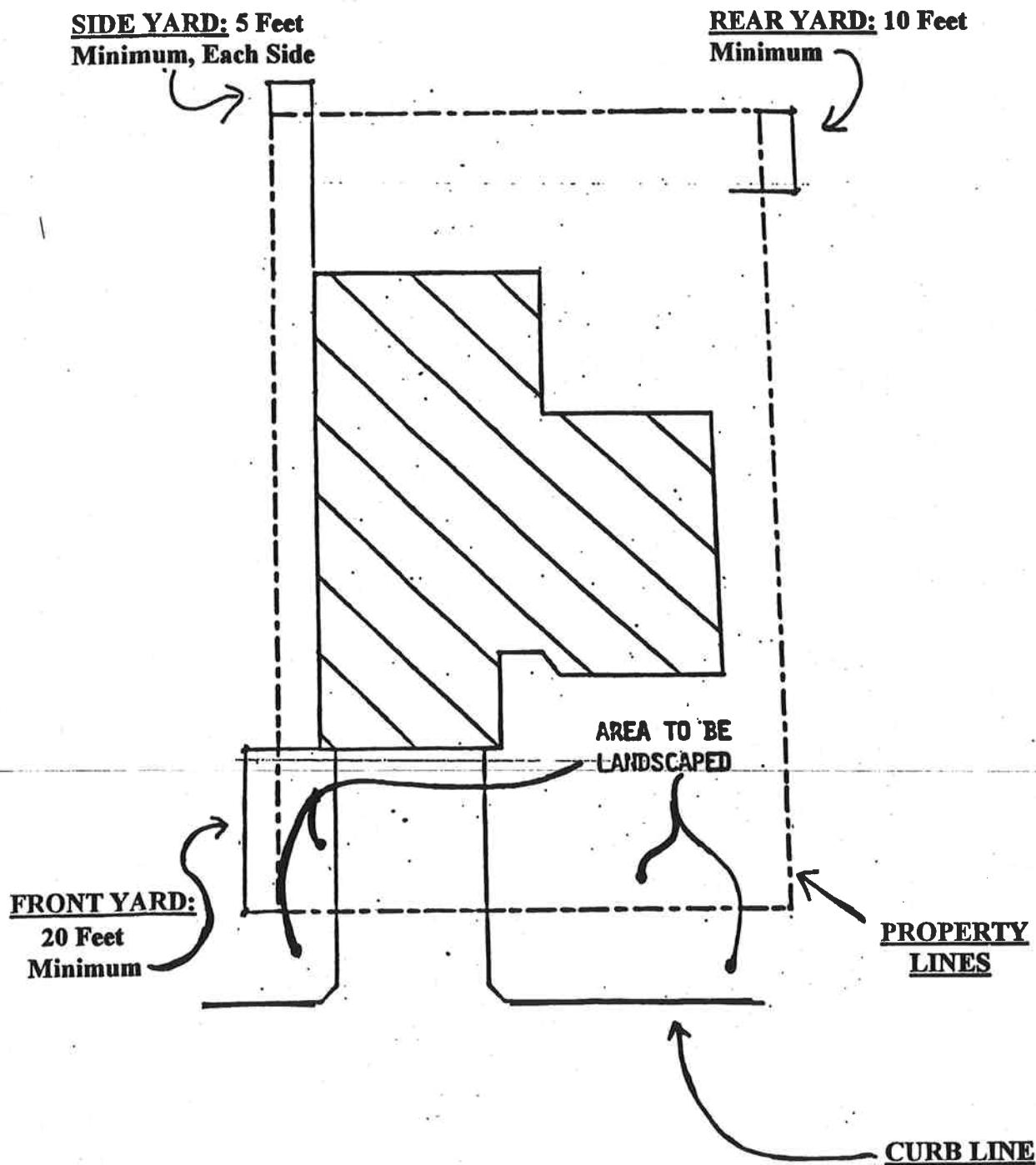
# General Requirements

*for*

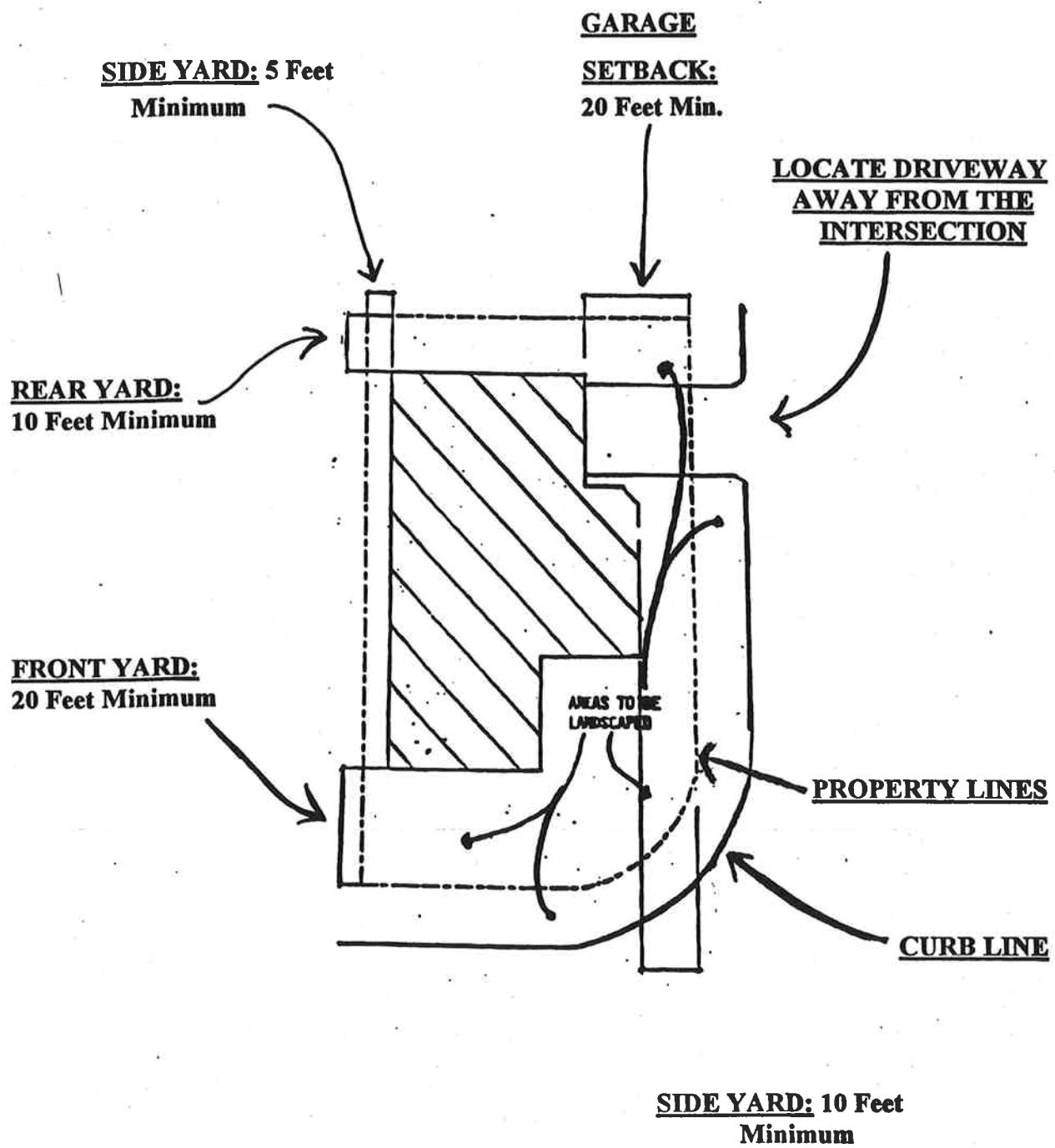
## Development Standards

- ▶ All front and exterior sideyards must be fully landscaped to the back of the curb. Irrigation systems must be installed in these areas.
- ▶ The rear and exterior sideyards must be enclosed and screened by a minimum five(5) foot high, view obscuring fence, or wall.
- ▶ No mechanical equipment, including air conditioners, can be located on a sloping roof or within the required setback areas.
- ▶ Bottled gas tanks and refuse containers must be concealed by a view obscuring fence or wall.
- ▶ Electric, telephone, and other utility services to the house must be installed underground.
- ▶ All exterior lighting must be located and directed so that it does not shine directly onto adjacent properties in compliance with the City's outdoor lighting regulations.

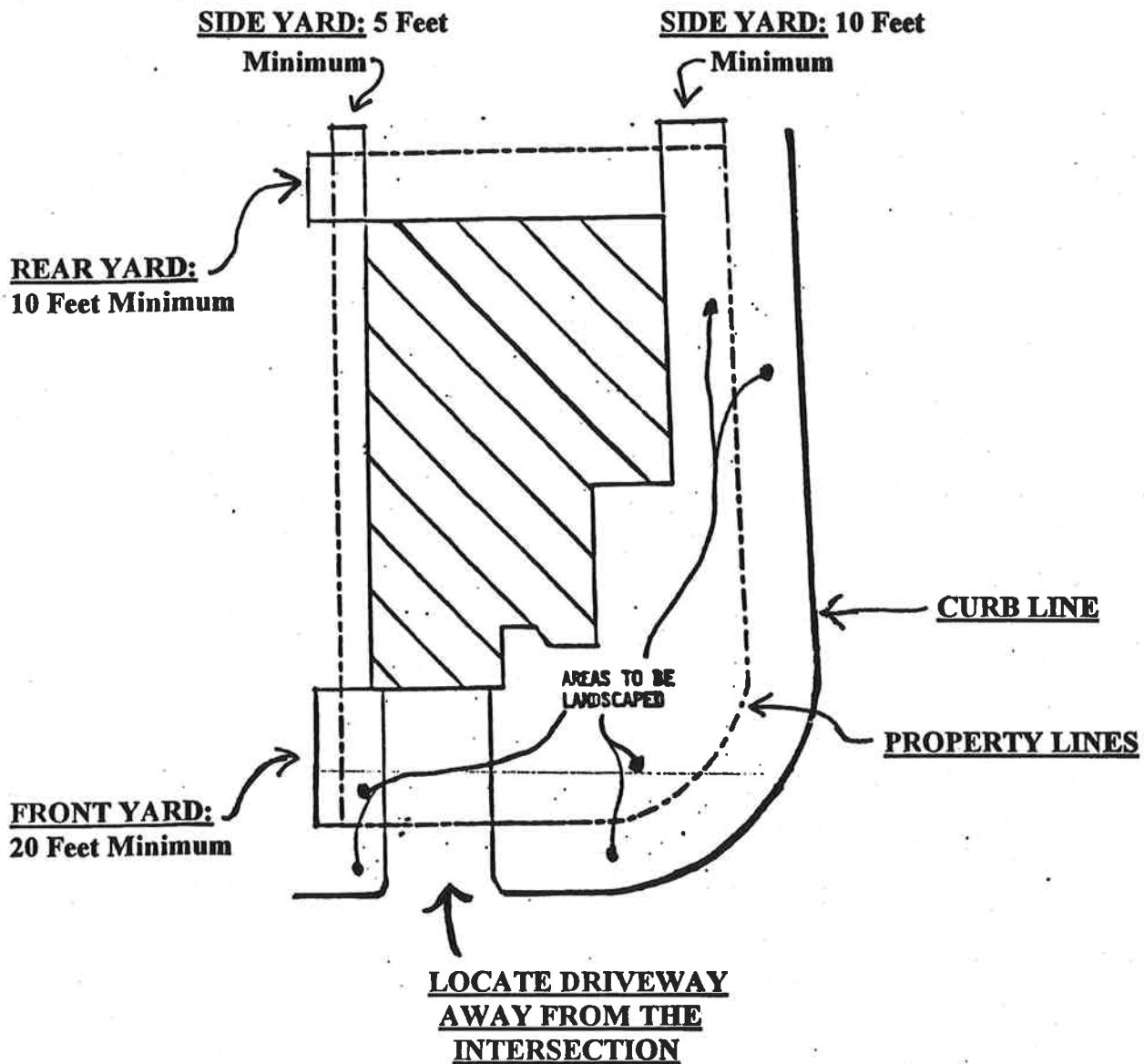
*Site Requirements for:*  
**Interior Lot**



***Site Requirements for:***  
**Corner Lot**  
**(Example A)**



*Site Requirements for:*  
**Corner Lot**  
(Example B)



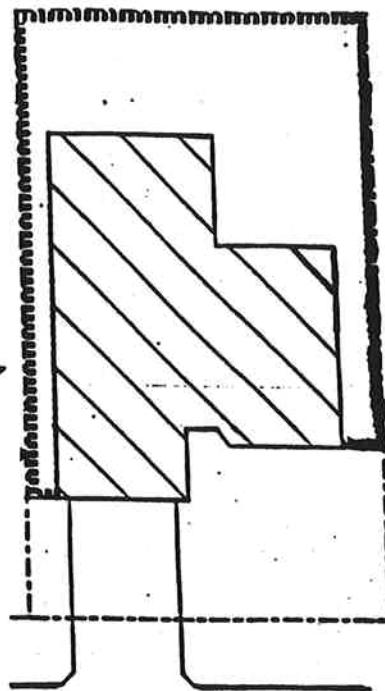
## *Site Requirements for:*

## Fencing Requirements

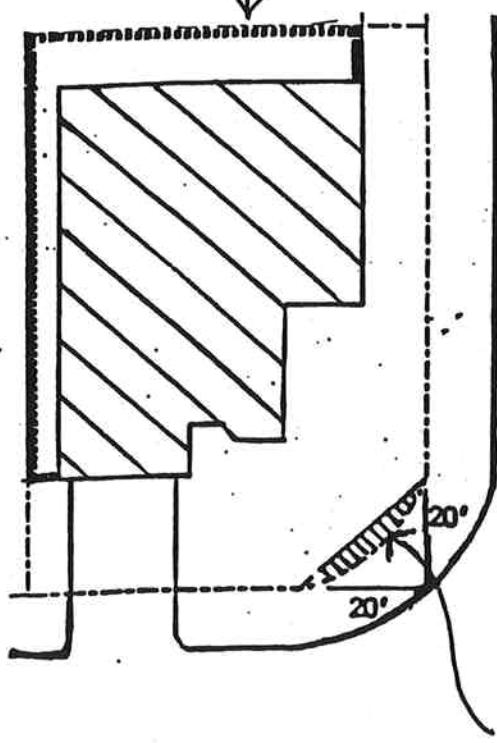
**REAR and EXTERIOR SIDE YARDS**  
must be completely enclosed and screened  
by a **MINIMUM** Five (5) Foot High  
View-obscuring fence or wall.

**CHAIN-LINK FENCING  
IS PROHIBITED.**

Minimum Required  
Fencing



Fences and walls can be a maximum of Five (5) feet high in the Front and Street Sideyards, Six (6) feet high in the Rear and Interior Sideyard, and 30 inches in the Corner Cut-back area on corner Lots.



All fences and walls must be maintained in good repair.

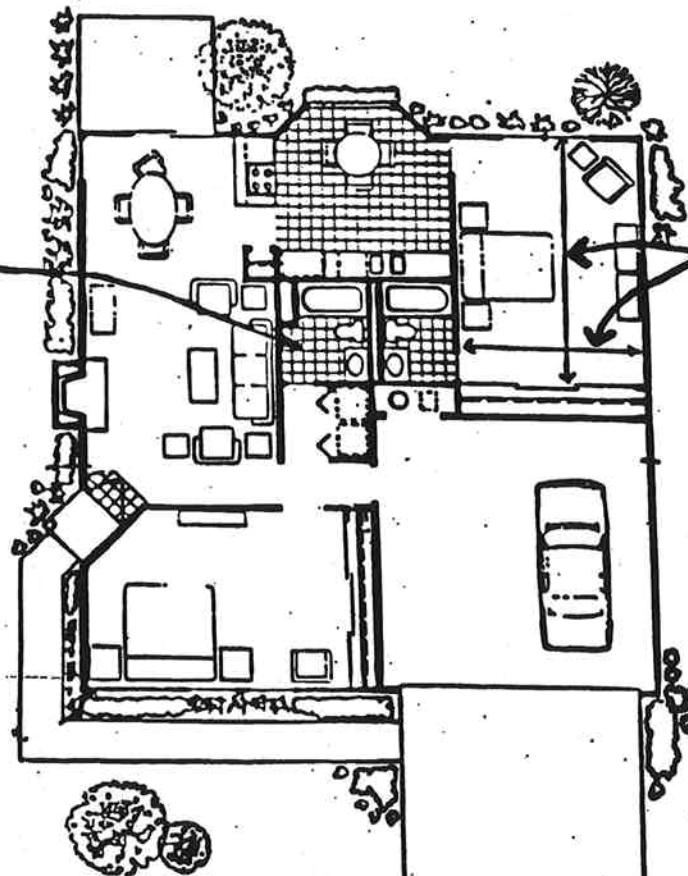
Corner Cutback Area

## *Building Design Standards:*

### Floor Plan

Provide a Minimum of 1 1/2 Baths for One and Two Bedroom houses, and 1 3/4 Baths for Larger houses.

All Bedrooms must have  
Minimum 10' X 10'  
Interior Dimensions

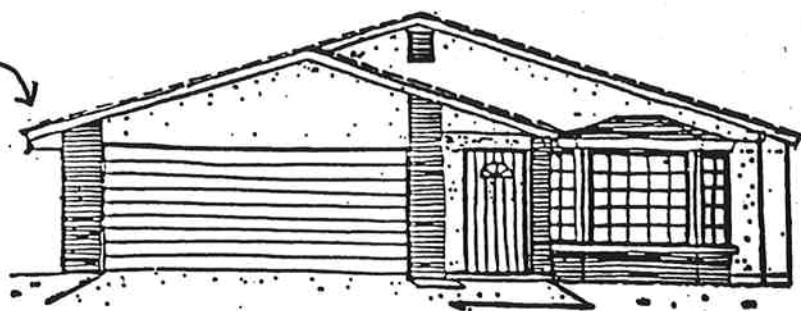


**MINIMUM DWELLING SIZE: 1,200 Square Feet,**  
as measured from the exterior of the outside walls, excluding the garage.

## ***Building Design Standards:***

### **Exterior**

**Maximum 24 inch Eave  
into the Setback Area**



**Maximum Height:**

**17 Feet in the RC District**

**Exterior Materials:**

Cement plaster and may be accented with stone, brick, wood, or other similar materials.

**Roof Design:**

Roof eaves cannot exceed 24 inches from the building wall. Eaves may be larger where necessary to provide adequate protection over the front door opening.

**Building Colors:**

Exterior siding, roof, and trim colors are subject to approval.

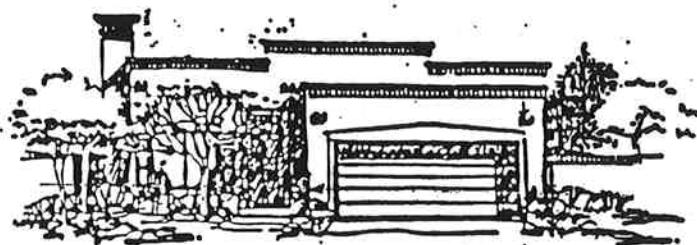
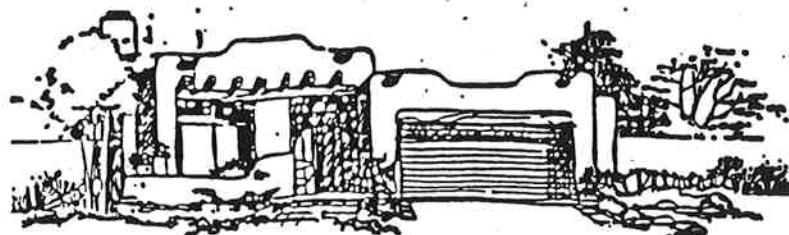
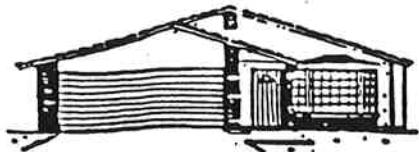
**Mechanical Equipment:**

Heating and cooling equipment can not be located on a sloping roof or within the required sideyard setbacks.

## ***Building Design Standards:***

### **Architectural Styles**

The following General Architectural Styles are examples of styles that are recommended. Significant variations from these styles will require Planning Commission approval.



## ***Building Design Standards:***

### **Special Requirements**

#### **Architectural Variety**

When houses using similar architectural design details are located within 200 feet of each other, facade and street facing building elevations shall make provisions for architectural variety by structural changes or by using different colors, roof pitch and type, window shapes and decorative elements, garage door decorative elements, and similar design treatments.

#### **Multiple Approvals**

Developers, or applicants who apply for Five (5) or more approvals for construction of Single-Family houses within the RC District shall comply with the following:

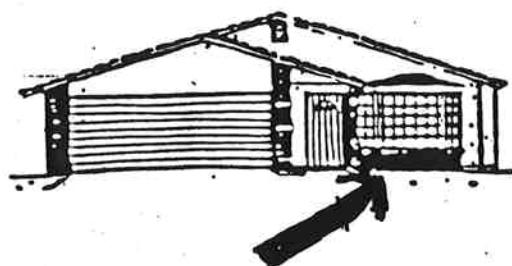
- A. Master Design Guidelines: Submit Master Design Guidelines to the Planning Commission for approval specifying the methods for varying the exterior appearance of the houses. This shall include, but not be limited to, variations of architectural design, roof type or structure, window treatment, entry treatments, and varying of setbacks.
- B. Compliance with Guidelines: Approvals for the Single-Family houses shall comply with the design guidelines as approved by the Planning Commission.

*Additional Design*  
*Opportunities*

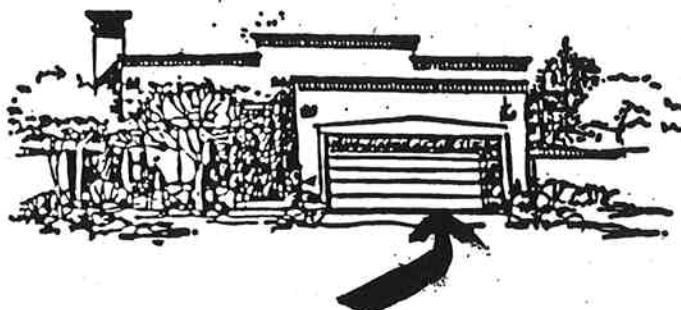
## *Relationship Between the House and the Site*

Concerning the relationship of the house with the site, there are two basic design considerations:

1. The appearance of the house with respect to the neighborhood.
2. The interrelationship between the house design and the Lot.

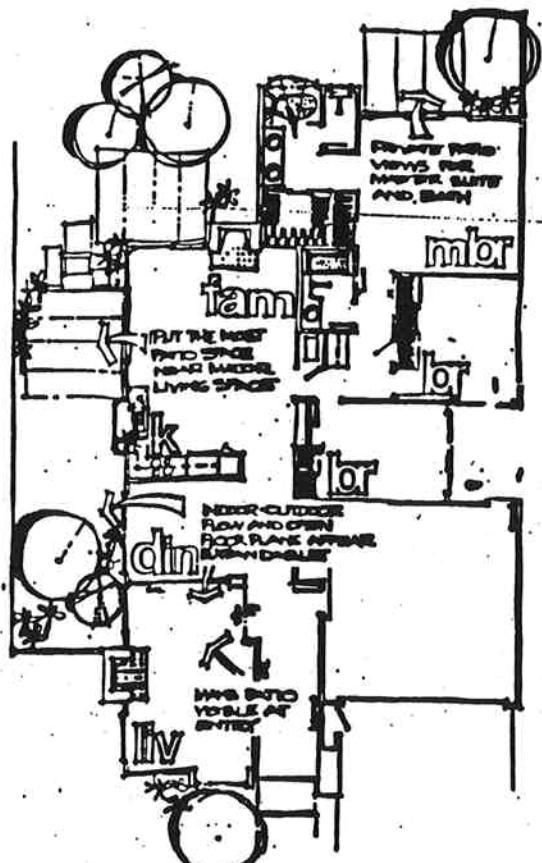


Add single family character with bay windows or other design features popular locally.



Reduce garage door monotony with corner details, varied shapes, and turnings.

Each house must be designed with the streetscape in mind, particularly when the density is more than Five (5) units per acre. For neighborhood appeal, the impact of the garages should be minimized. Fencing and landscaping around and among units tie houses together and create a flowing, coherent streetscape. This reduces the impact of density and helps to solve the Big House/Small Lot visual problem.



The design of the Floor Plan and how it relates to the surrounding yard areas is an effective way to increase the appearance of the room sizes by providing for an Indoor-Outdoor flow of space, and to maximize the use of the Lot area.

## ***Building Design Opportunities:***

**Design Opportunities for the Building can Include:**

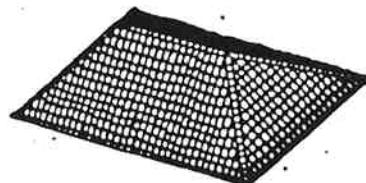
- ◆ The style and pitch of the roof
- ◆ The use of varied window shapes and designs treatment
- ◆ The application of wall treatments, such as trim or facing

## ***Building Design Opportunities:***

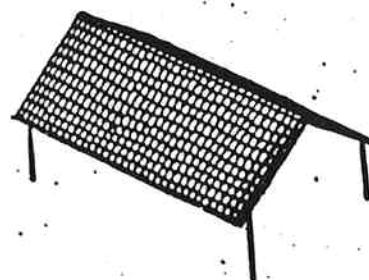
### **Roof Design (Basic Types)**

As the major architectural feature, the type and design of the roof has the greatest influence on the overall architecture of the house.

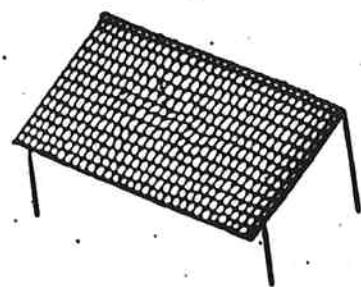
**Hipped**



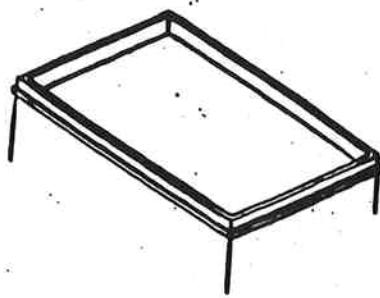
**Gable**



**Shed**



**Flat with Parapet**



## *Building Design Opportunities:*

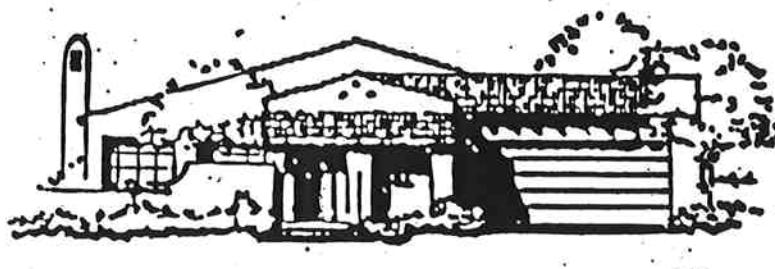
### **Roof Design (Variations)**

Varying the roof design is an effective way to create interest and avoid a house which appears "Boxy". Variations can be provided by repeating the same roof type, mixing roof types, varying roof pitches, and breaking-up the roof line.

**Repeat Same Roof Type**

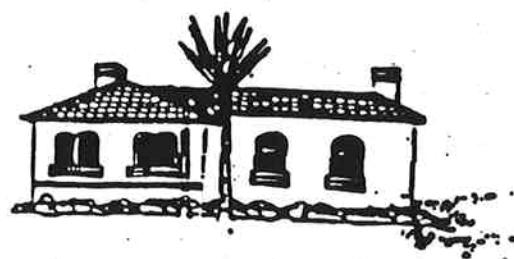
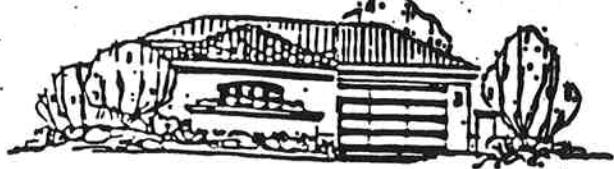


**Mix Roof Types**



*Building Design Opportunities:*

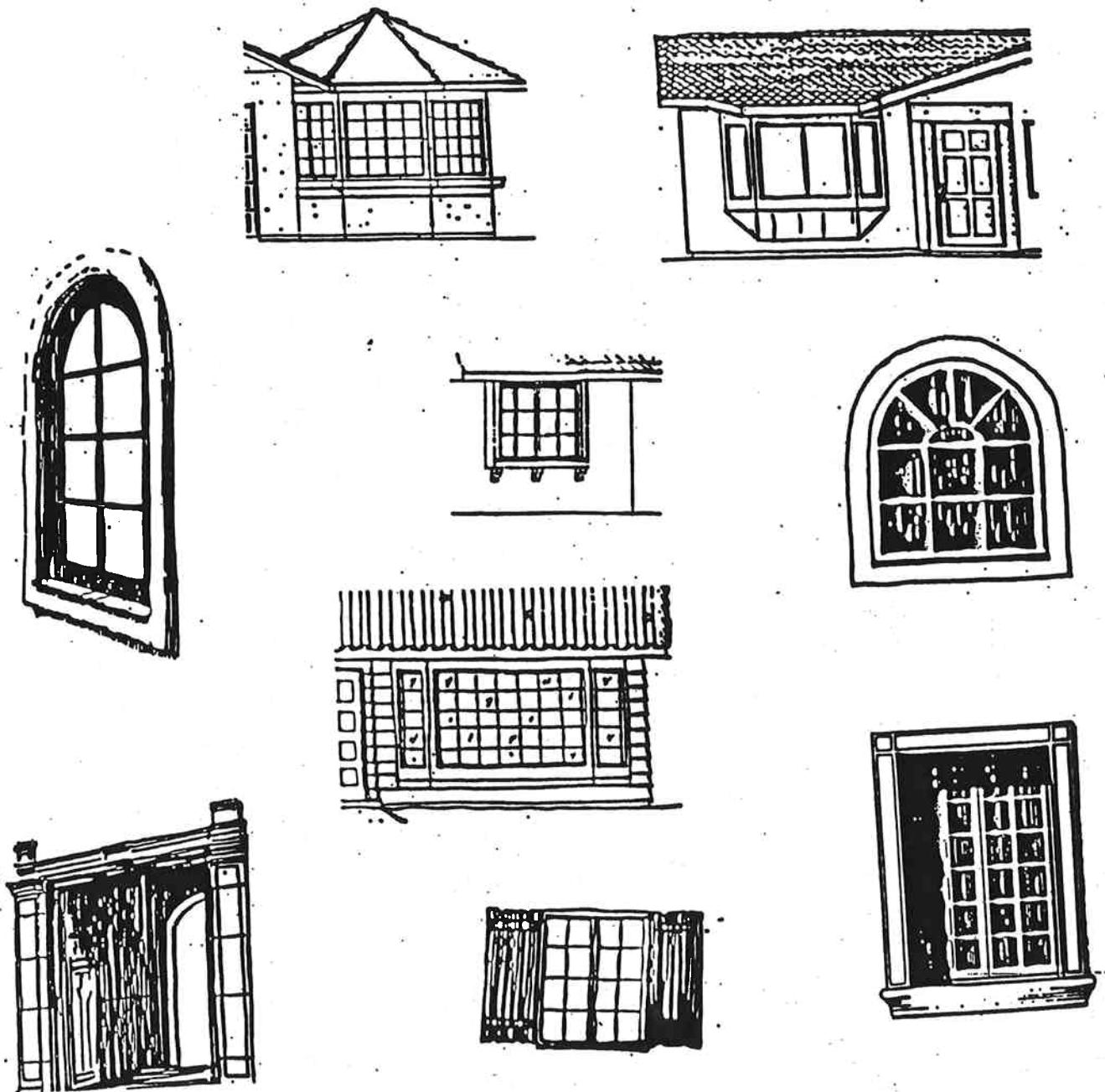
**Roof Types**  
(Roof Pitches and Lines)



## ***Building Design Opportunities:***

### **Window Design**

The incorporation of special window types into the design and the use of shelves or trim to accent them is one way to improve the house appearance.



## *Building Design Opportunities:*

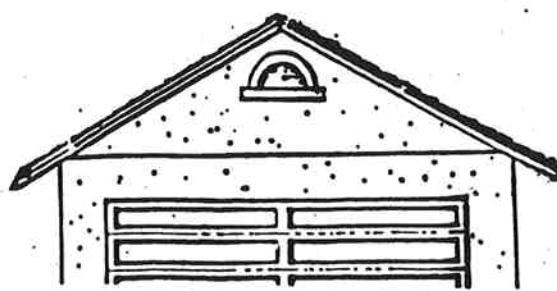
### **Wall Treatments**

The use of minor design accents such as brick facades and special design treatment of vents add to the overall "Finished" appearance of the house and provide visual interest.

**Stone and Masonry Accents**



**Special Treatment of  
Attic Vents**



## Landscaping

## ***Landscape:***

### **Irrigation and Landscape Design Guidelines**

1. Irrigation system and automatic controls are to be designed to accommodate plant groups by use classification.

2. Plantings are to be grouped by water use classifications:

Low Water Use:

Cactus and Natives

Medium Water Use:

Non-native Trees and Shrubs

High Water Use:

Lawns

3. Time clocks should be sufficiently sophisticated to permit watering duration as short as Five (5) minutes. Automatic time clock controls are required. Automatic control systems are to be re-set after the summer watering season.

4. Install and maintain irrigation systems so that water is retained on-site and not allowed to run into the street or adjoining properties.

5. Encourage the use of:

- Drip irrigation systems
- Tensiometers (moisture probes)
- Low water use plant material

6. Steep slopes are to be irrigated by a drip system to prevent water run-off.

7. All irrigation systems will be maintained in good repair so that there are no leaks, no missing heads, no restricted heads, and that all heads are properly adjusted to eliminate any overspray on paved areas, buildings, or walls. Automatic control systems are to be checked periodically (at least monthly) to insure proper settings.

8. Summer season watering should be done at night.

9. Install spray heads no closer than Six (6) inches to any paved area, building, or wall.

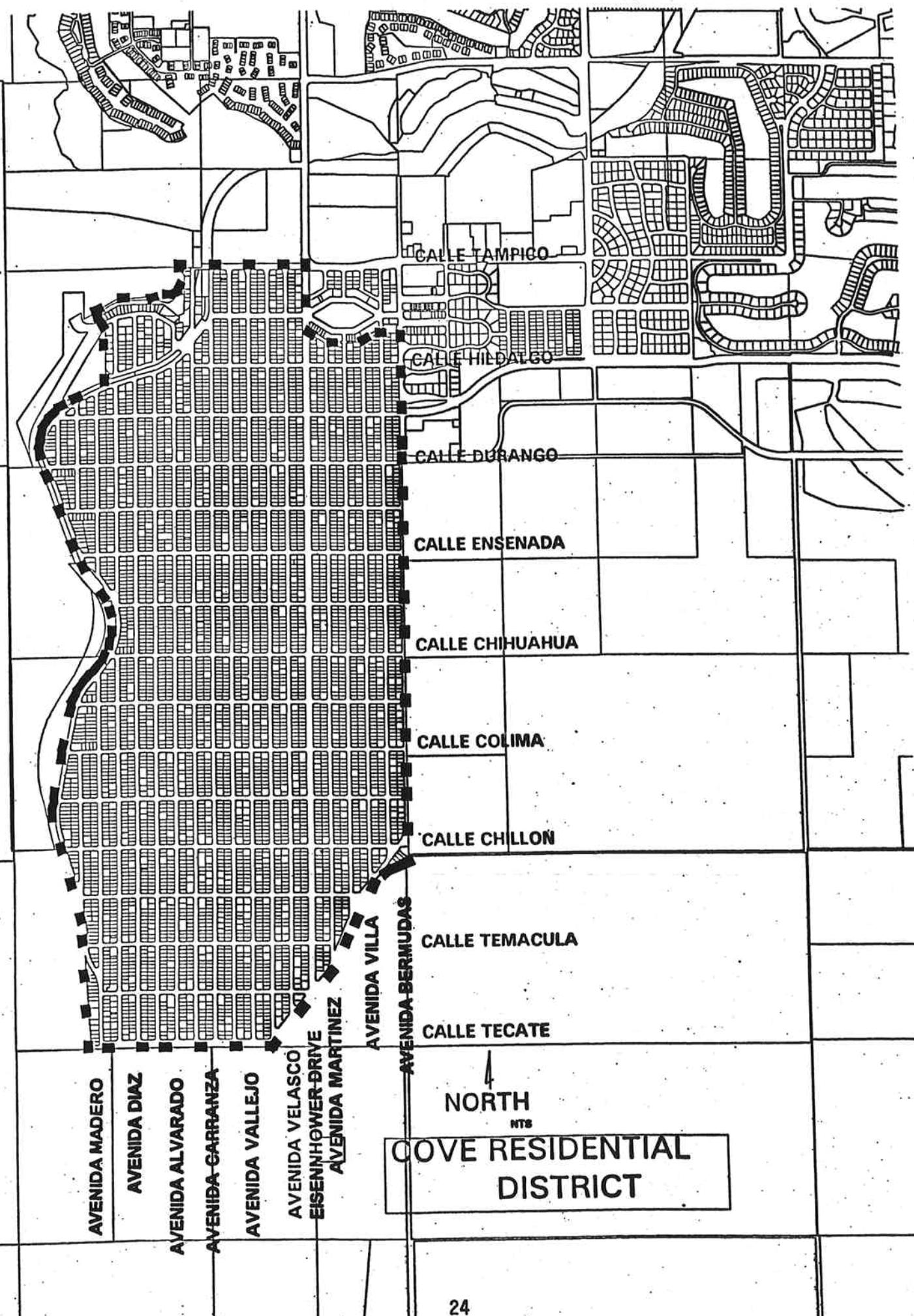
10. Site grading will be designed and constructed to prevent irrigation run-off from the property.

## ***Landscaping:***

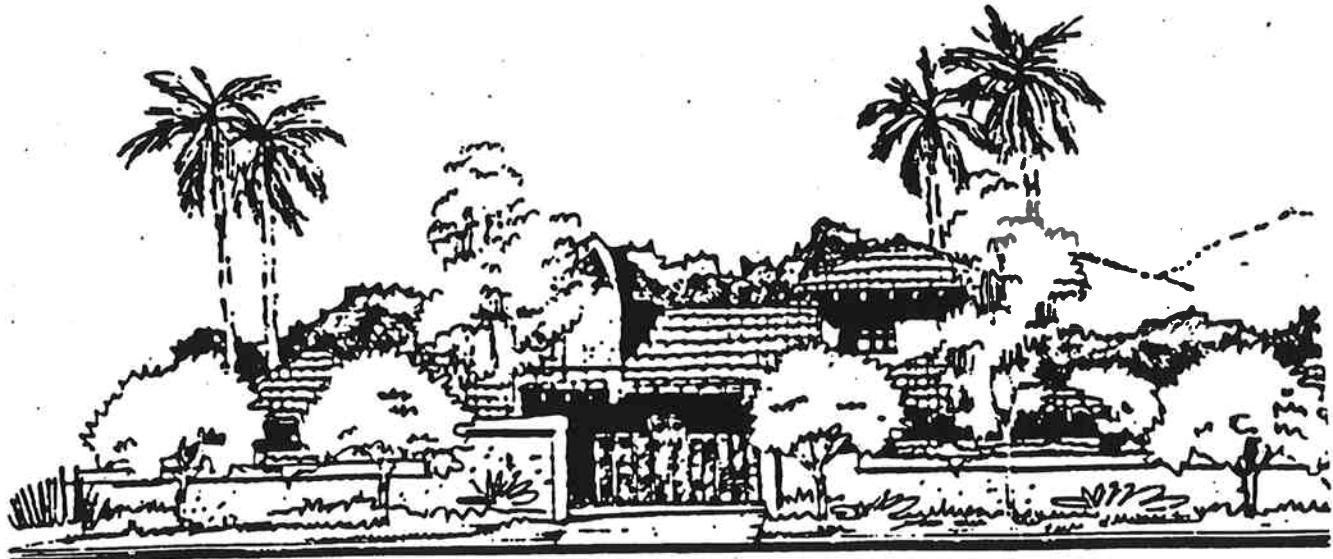
### **Required Landscaping**

The Front Yard, in addition to the Side Yard on corner lots, shall be fully landscaped with irrigation installed prior to final inspection.

- ◆ If a Five (5) Foot wall is proposed along the property line(s) adjacent to a street frontage, the area between the wall and street shall be planted and maintained by the property owners.
- ◆ A minimum of Three (3) 1 ½" Caliper trees shall be planted within Front Yard, of Interior Lots, and a minimum of Five (5) 1 ½" Caliper trees shall be planted within corner lots.
- ◆ Landscape designs, which incorporate drought-tolerant and low-water usage plants are encouraged.
- ◆ Plantings located within the 20 Foot Corner Cutback area of Corner Lots shall be maintained so that visibility at the intersection is unobstructed.



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FOR  
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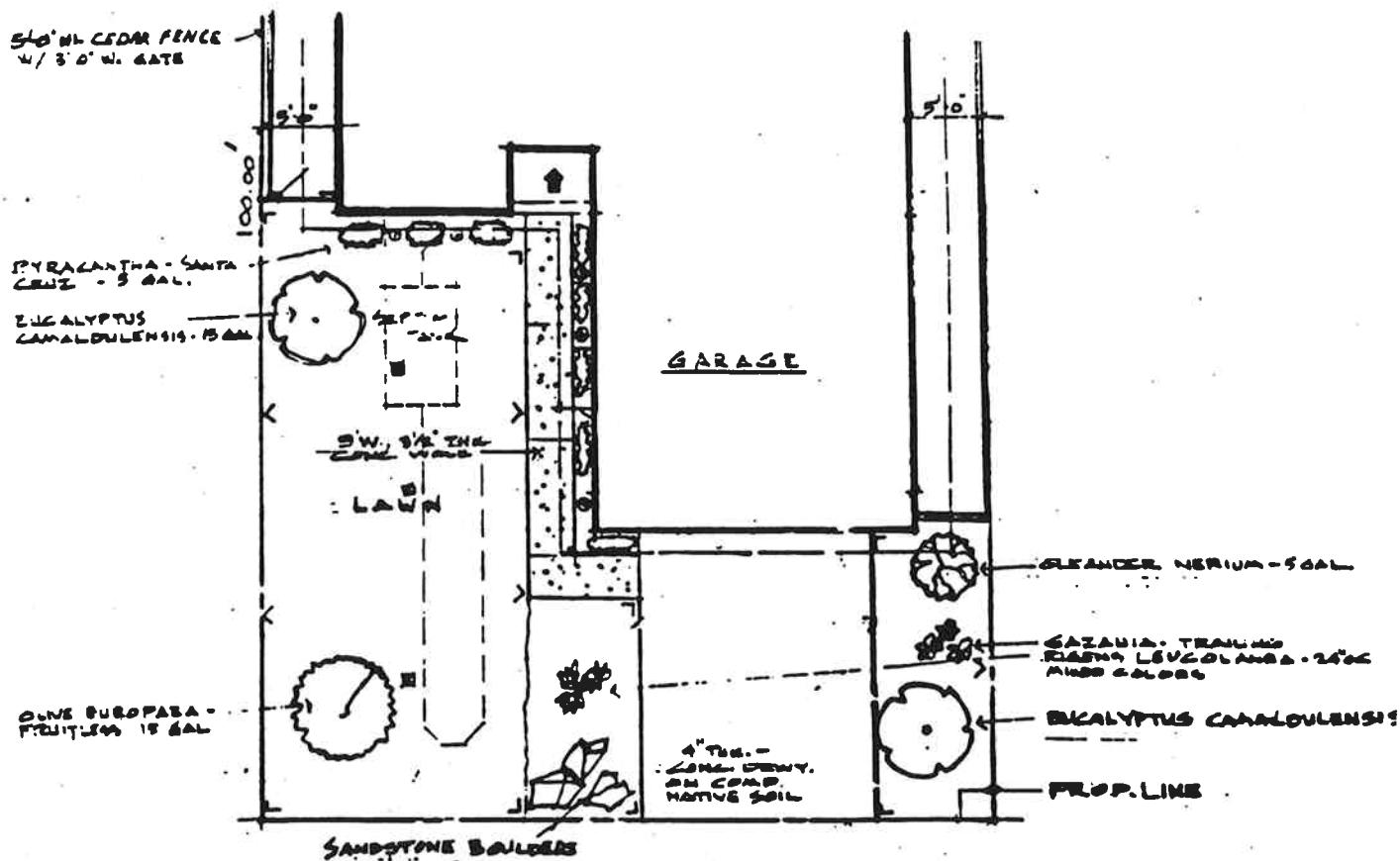
**City of La Quinta**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The intent of the Landscape Manual is to provide guidelines as it relates to types of plants, irrigation systems, and maintenance of the installed landscaping and irrigation. The requirements found in this manual are mandatory, the guidelines representational and are provided for the homeowners.

# LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS

## SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES



### REQUIRED

LANDSCAPING: THE FRONT YARD, IN ADDITION TO THE SIDE YARD ON CORNER LOTS, SHALL BE FULLY LANDSCAPED WITH IRRIGATION INSTALLED PRIOR TO FINAL INSPECTION.

IF A FIVE FOOT WALL IS PROPOSED ALONG THE PROPERTY LINE(S) ADJACENT TO A STREET FRONTAGE, THE AREA BETWEEN THE WALL AND STREET SHALL BE PLANTED AND MAINTAINED BY THE PROPERTY OWNERS.

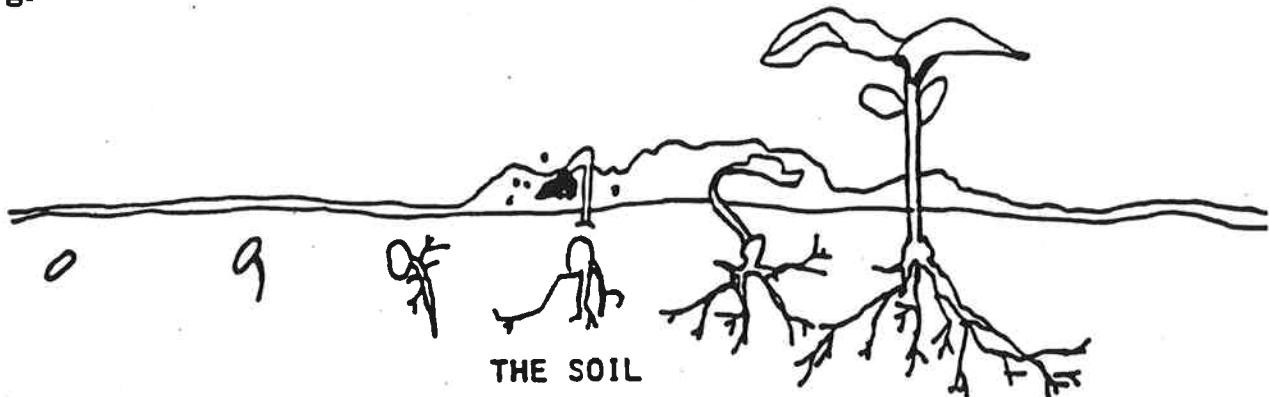
A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) 1½ CALIPER TREES SHALL BE PLANTED IN THE FRONTYARD OF INTERIOR LOTS, AND A MINIMUM OF FIVE (5) 1½ CALIPER TREES SHALL BE PLANTED IN THE YARDS ADJACENT TO THE STREET.

LANDSCAPE DESIGNS WHICH INCORPORATE DROUGHT-TOLERANT AND LOW-WATER USAGE PLANTS ARE ENCOURAGED.

PLANTINGS LOCATED WITHIN THE 20-FOOT CORNER CUTBACK AREA OF CORNER LOTS SHALL BE MAINTAINED SO THAT VISIBILITY AT THE INTERSECTION IS UNOBSTRUCTED.

## THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

1. In your irrigation schedule, specify watering in the cool of the day to reduce evaporation.
2. If possible, specify irrigating trees and shrubs (with deep root systems) longer and less frequently than shallow-rooted plants, which require smaller amounts of water more frequently.
3. Include an automatic timer in the irrigation system. Automatic timers allow watering on a schedule suited to each area of the landscape and allow watering in the cool of the day. Tensiometers allow the system to water only when needed.
4. Use water efficient irrigation systems such as drip. Drip irrigation applies water at a slow rate, which reduces runoff and allows for deep watering; and it applies water only where needed - at the base of the plant, which encourages good root growth.



1. In your planting plan, specify the use of soil amendments to improve the soil's water holding capacity. Gypsum and lime added to clay soils will improve drainage and aeration. Perlite, pumice, and vermiculite improve the texture of clay soils and improve sandy soils by increasing their capacity to hold water and dissolved nutrients.
2. Specify the use of mulch, such as woodchips (ground bark), grass clippings, compost, animal manures, straw, hoed or pulled weeds, dry leaves, or sawdust on top of exposed soil. Mulch reduces evaporation, soil compaction, and weeds, and keeps the soil cool and moist longer.

## THE PAVING

Use porous paving such as brick or decomposed granite. Porous paving allows rainfall to penetrate to the soil, preventing runoff into conventional drainage features (i.e. gutters).

## **IRRIGATION AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDELINES**

1. IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND AUTOMATIC CONTROLS ARE TO BE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE PLANT GROUPS BY USE CLASSIFICATION.
2. PLANTINGS ARE TO BE GROUPED BY WATER USE CLASSIFICATIONS:

LOW WATER USE:	CACTUS AND NATIVES
MEDIUM WATER USE:	NON-NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS
HIGH WATER USE:	LAWNS
3. TIME CLOCKS SHOULD BE SUFFICIENTLY SOPHISTICATED TO PERMIT WATERING DURATION AS SHORT AS FIVE (5) MINUTES. AUTOMATIC TIME CLOCK CONTROLS ARE REQUIRED. AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEMS ARE TO BE RE-SET AFTER THE SUMMER WATERING SEASON.
4. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS SO THAT WATER IS RETAINED ON-SITE AND NOT ALLOWED TO RUN INTO THE STREET OR ADJOINING PROPERTIES.
5. ENCOURAGE THE USE OF:      DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEMS  
    TENSIMETERS (MOISTURE PROBES)  
    LOW WATER USE PLANT MATERIAL
6. STEEP SLOPES ARE TO BE IRRIGATED BY A DRIP SYSTEM TO PREVENT WATER RUN-OFF.
7. ALL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS WILL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD REPAIR SO THAT THERE ARE NO LEAKS, NO MISSING HEADS, NO RESTRICTED HEADS, AND THAT ALL HEADS ARE PROPERLY ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE ANY OVERSPRAY ON PAVED AREAS, BUILDINGS, OR WALLS. AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEMS ARE TO BE CHECKED PERIODICALLY (AT LEAST MONTHLY) TO INSURE PROPER SETTINGS.
8. SUMMER SEASON WATER SHOULD BE DONE AT NIGHT.
9. INSTALL SPRAY HEADS NO CLOSER THAN SIX (6) INCHES TO ANY PAVED AREA, BUILDING, OR WALL.
10. SITE GRADING WILL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT IRRIGATION RUN-OFF FROM THE PROPERTY.

## List Of Drought Tolerant Plants

BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE, FORM & SIZE	GENERAL ADAPTABILITY	LEAVES	FLOWERS & FRUIT	REMARKS
<i>Atriplex canescens</i> "Marana" (Four-Wing Saltbush)	Evergreen tree. Dense foliage. 2-9 feet high. 8-12 feet wide.	Very drought tolerant. Prefers well-drained soils.	Narrow. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches long. Gray-green in color.	Flowers July-August.	California native plant. Has shown excellent performance for use as a conservation plant on critical areas for upland game cover, food and for environmental enhancement.
<i>Atriplex glauca</i>	Lealy perennial, prostrate shrub or half-shrub. 12-18 inches high. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 feet wide.	Drought tolerant. Area of adaptability unknown. (Introduced, non-native)	Gray-bluish green spatulate.		Rapid initial growth. Wildlife food and cover.
<i>Atriplex polycarpa</i> (Aitscale (Desert) Saltbush)	Erect, intricately branched shrub. Early deciduous. Grows to 6 feet.	Grows well in alkaline soils.	Gray-scruffy. Oblong to spatulate.	Pale brown seeds.	California native plant. Wildlife food and cover plant.
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i> (Desert Broom)	Bright green branches. 2-6 feet tall. Numerous slender 4-sided and strongly straight twigs.	Drought tolerant. Will not survive on poorly drained sites	Few leaves. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.	Female plants covered with cottony fluff of seeds in late fall or winter.	Useful for erosion control, replanting of disturbed land or natural desert landscaping. Somewhat weedy.
<i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i> (Mexican Poinciana)	Small, open-branched tree. Rarely over 30 feet high.	Seedlings need partial shade at first.	Slender. 4-6 inches long.	Fruit: light brown in color. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Oblong.	
<i>Cassia lomentosa</i> (Woolly Senna)	Evergreen shrub. Vigorous growth to 8 feet.	Does best in a fast draining soil with deep watering.	Divided into 12-16 leaflets. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.	Deep yellow flowers.	Native to Mexico and South America.
<i>Cassia wislizenii</i> (Shrubby Senna)	Deciduous shrub. Grows 3-6 feet. Slow to moderate growth.	Prefers rocky or loose sandy soils with good drainage. Very drought tolerant. Requires little water once established.	Small. Gray-green in color.	Numerous small yellow flowers June-September. (Sometimes February-October in warm areas.) Flowers are followed by slender pods.	

## List Of Drought Tolerant Plants

BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE, FORM & SIZE	GENERAL ADAPTABILITY	LEAVES	FLOWERS & FRUIT	REMARKS
<i>Chaenomeles Japonica</i> (Japanese Flowering Quince)	Dwarf Shrub, 3-4 feet high. Widely spreading branches with short slender spines.	Plant is practically indestructible. Tolerant of extremes in cold and heat. Light to heavy soils.	Shiny green 1-2 inches long.	Flowers: Salmon to Orange in color. 1-1½ inches across. May bloom reluctantly in warm winter areas. Fruit: Looks like small granated apple. 1½ inches in diameter.	Useful as hedge or barrier
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> (Desert Willow)	Large shrub or small tree. Ranges from 6-20 feet high. Deciduous.	Very hardy, very drought tolerant.	Smooth, narrow and willow-like. 4-6 inches long.	Flowers: Trumpet shaped with crimped lobes. Pink, white, rose or lavender, marbled with purple. Very fragrant. Blooms in spring, often through late fall.	Can be trained as a screening plant, specimen tree or single trunk tree to 20 feet. Has a good deal of natural variation in growth form
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> (Rubber Rabbitbrush)	Erect shrub. Numerous stems originating at woody base. 1-7 feet high.	Adaptable to mildly alkaline areas. Widespread in continental climate. Tolerates some alkalinity and poor drainage.	2½ inches long. Gray-green to white. Covered with felt-like wooly hairs.	Yellow flowers.	Good for controlling soil erosion. Wildlife food and cover plant
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (Arizona Cypress)	Evergreen tree. 50-60 feet high. Dense upright conical crown with smooth reddish-brown bark.	Not recommended for use in soils with high water table. Drought tolerant once established.	Scale-like. Grayish-green. blue-green, or silvery.	Has cones 1 inch in diameter.	Excellent for windbreaks
<i>Dalea wizlizenii</i>	Sub-shrubby. Plant to 2 feet high. Several slender erect stems.		Oblong. Less than 1 inch long. Silky hairs.	Flowers: Purple to reddish.	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> v. <i>purpurea</i> (Purple Hop Bush)			4 inch long willow-like leaves.	Cluster of flowers are insignificant. Creamy to pinkish winged fruit in late summer.	Can be trained to form a tree

## List Of Drought Tolerant Plants

BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE, FORM & SIZE	GENERAL ADAPTABILITY	LEAVES	FLOWERS & FRUIT	REMARKS
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i> (Silver Dollar Gum)	Evergreen tree. 10-60 feet high. Single or multi-trunked mottled bark.	Grows almost anywhere, but not good in wet areas.	Mature leaves lance shaped. Young leaves round or oval.	Flowers: Insignificant. Creamy white. In clusters. Fruit: Seed capsules in the form of cylindrical cups. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.	Popular landscaping tree.
<i>Eucalyptus pulvifera</i> (Silver Mountain Gum)	Evergreen. Small tree or large shrub. Irregular, sprawling. 15-30 feet high.		Silver-gray juvenile foliage (stems appear to go through leaves). Mature leaves long and pointed.	Flowers: Small. Creamy white. Fall-spring. Fruit: $\frac{1}{2}$ , inch wide seed capsules.	Good in gardens. Cut back often to get and encourage decorative juvenile growth
<i>Eucalyptus ruddis</i> (Desert Gum)	Evergreen. Upright, spreading. Often weeping tree. 30-60 feet high. Rough trunk.	Tolerates various types of weather conditions: Desert, valley, beach, wind, much or little water, any soil, and saline conditions.	Gray-green to green. Lance shaped 4-6 inches long.	Flowers: Small. White. Spring and summer. Fruit: $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide seed capsules.	Good shade or street tree! cut for firewood. Tree will regenerate.
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (Manna Gum)	Evergreen tree. Grows to 150 feet. Branches drooping and willow-like. Trunk whitish. Bark sheds.	Grows best in good soil, but can take poor soil. Tolerates salinity and wet soils.	Pale green. Lance shaped. 4-6 inches long.	Small white flowers all year. Pea sized capsules.	Good for ranches, parks, highways. Not good for small gardens. If cut for firewood tree will regenerate.
<i>Franseria deltoidea</i> (Triangle Bursage)	Shrub. 1-2 feet high. Usually rounded or flat-topped. Dark brown branches, sticky.		Narrowly triangular-ovate to lanceolate. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Dark green above, pale or white beneath.	Fruiting heads somewhat resemble cockleburs.	Abundant shrub in the Arizona desert.
<i>Frasera dumosa</i> (White Bursage)	Low spreading rounded shrub. 1-2 feet high. Has hairs about $3/16$ inch long.		Reunded or short lobes. $\frac{3}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.	Flowers May-March, sometimes throughout the year.	
<i>Fratinus undul</i> (Evergreen Ash)	Evergreen to semi-evergreen tree. Fast growing. Grows to 80 feet or more. Upright narrow tree when young, over-				Divided into 5-9 glossy, dark green leaflets about 4 inches long.

## List Of Drought Tolerant Plants

BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE, FORM & SIZE.	GENERAL ADAPTABILITY	LEAVES	FLOWERS & FRUIT	REMARKS
<i>Macfura pomifera</i> (Osage Orange)	Deciduous tree. Grows fast to 60 feet. Thorny branches.	Needs some water until established.	5 inches long. Medium green in color.	Female plants may bear 4 inch inedible fruit.	Useful as big, tough, rough-looking hedge or background tree. Can be pruned to a shade tree.
<i>Morus alba</i> (Fruitless Mulberry)	Deciduous tree. Grows to 30 feet.	Is drought tolerant once established, but grows faster with water and fertilizing. Rapid growth in hot climates and alkaline soils.	Variable form, size and shape. Bright green in color.		Fruitless form better for home gardens. Fruited form stains patios, clothing, etc. Good shade tree. Fruit used by songbirds for food.
<i>Nerium oleander</i> (Oleander)	Spreading evergreen. 8-12 feet high and as wide. Moderate to fast growth. Small single or multi-trunked trees.	Grows well in all types of soils. withstands considerable drought, poor drainage, soil with relatively high salt content.	Narrow. Dark green. 4-12 inches long.	Flowers: 2-3 inches across. Color varies. Blooms May-October.	Useful as screens, wind-breaks, borders for road or driveways. All parts of plant are poisonous if eaten.
<i>Olea europaea</i> (European Olive)	Broad-leaved evergreen tree. 10-60 feet high.	Trees need full sun. Grows best in deep, rich soil, but will also grow in shallow, alkaline, or stony soil with little fertilizer. Likes hot, dry summers, but performs adequately in coastal areas.	Dull green, smooth, leathery above and silvery, hairy beneath.	Flowers: Small yellowish-white.	Used as fruit trees in the production of commercial olives. Also useful in beautifying gardens and roadways. Fruit used by songbirds as food.
<i>Olneya tesota</i> (Desert Ironwood)	Broad-crowned evergreen tree. 25-30 feet high and as wide. Slow growing.	Deciduous in hard frosts and cannot endure prolonged freezes. Tolerates heat.	Gray-green in color. Divided into $\frac{3}{4}$ inch leaflets.	Flowers: Blooms from April-June. Forms clusters of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, white to rose-purple flowers.	Found in desert washes and valleys of Southeastern California, Southern Arizona, and Northwestern Mexico.
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> (Mexican Palo Verde)	Deciduous tree. 15-30 feet high and as wide. Yellow-green bark, spiny twigs.	Tolerates alkaline soil. Very drought tolerant.	Sparse foliage. Leaves 6-9 inches long, with many tiny leaflets that fall in drought or cold.	Many yellow flowers in 3-7 inch long clusters. Long bloom season in spring. Intermittent bloom throughout the year.	Useful in windbreaks or as a shade tree.

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BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE, FORM & SIZE	GENERAL ADAPTABILITY	LEAVES	FLOWERS & FRUIT	REMARKS
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> (California Sycamore)	Deciduous tree. Fast growth. 50-100 feet high. Main trunk often divides into secondary trunk. Older bark sheds.	Tolerates much heat and wind.	Deeply lobed. Yellowish-green. 4-9 inches long.	Brown ball-like seed clusters hang from branches on stalks through winter.	Useful for native, or wild gardens, or for big informal gardens. Wildlife use seeds as food.
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (Trifoliate Orange)	Green aromatic evergreen tree. Thorny. Grows 10 to 30 feet.		Trifoliate. 3½ inches long or less. Olive-green.	Flowers: Bonie on branches of old wood in spring. White in color, spreading 1½-2 inches across. Stout and short. Fruit: Yellow. Aromatic berry. Occurs September-October.	Used as ornamental.
<i>Populus fremontii</i> (Fremont Cottonwood)	Deciduous tree. Grows fast to 40-60 or more feet.			Broad. Triangular. 2-4 inches. Yellow-green. Leaves turn yellow in fall.	Good shade tree or wind-break. Excellent wildlife cover plant.
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> (Chilian Mesquite)		Requires little water. Roots extremely invasive. Not for city streets, lawns, or small gardens.		Small greenish-yellow flowers in long, slender catkins appear before leaves. Female trees later bear masses of cottony seeds that blow about. Be sure to plant male trees (easily grown from cuttings).	
<i>Punica granatum</i> (Pomegranate)				Small dark green leaves.	Good ornamental or shade tree. Excellent wildlife food and cover plant.
					Has showy orange-red blossom and edible red fruit.

## List Of Drought Tolerant Plants

BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT TYPE, FORM & SIZE	GENERAL ADAPTABILITY	LEAVES	FLOWERS & FRUIT	REMARKS
<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> (Jojoba (Goat-Nut))	Evergreen shrub. To 8 feet high. Dense, rigid-branching. Slow growing.	Likes full sun and heat. Requires little water.	Foliage dull gray-green; leaves: leaflets. 1-2 inches long. to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.	Flowers: Inconspicuous. Male and female on different plants. Fruit: Female plants have edible, nut-like fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.	Native to Sonoran Desert. Use as clipped hedge or foundation planting in desert garden.
<i>Tamaria aphylla</i> (Athei)	Evergreen tree. 30-60 feet high. Fast growing. Looks like a conifer.	Grows well in all types of soil. Very salt tolerant.	Greenish pointed branchlets give tree its evergreen appearance. True leaves are minute.	White to pinkish, very small flowers in clusters at ends of branches in late summer.	Good windbreak tree.
<i>Vauquelinia californica</i> (Arizona Rosewood)	Evergreen shrub or small tree. Grows to 20 feet high. Dark gray or reddish-brown bark.		Lance shaped. 3 inches long. $\frac{1}{2}$ wide.	Flowers: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch across with 5 petals. Blooms late spring.	Rather open-growing shrub or small tree for desert landscapes dry margins of cultivated desert gardens.
<i>Vitis agnus-castus</i> (Chastic Tree)	Deciduous shrub or small tree. To 25 feet. Usually multiple trunks. Fast growing in warm climates.	Requires summer heat for good bloom. Tolerates many types of soils.	Fan-like. Dark green above. gray beneath.	7 inch spikes of lavender-blue flowers in summer and fall.	Good for summer flower color. In shrub border or use as a small shade tree.
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> (Chinese Jujube)	Deciduous tree. 20-30 feet high. Slow to moderate growth. Branches spiny, gnarled, somewhat pendulous.	Drought tolerant. Grows well in saline and alkaline soils. Likes deep watering. Thrives in lawn.	Glossy. Bright green. 1-2 inches long.	Yellowish flowers. May-June. Shiny, reddish-brown date-like fruit in fall. Apple-like flavor.	